THE EXAMINER.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. SWIFT.

No. 233.

DINNER GIVEN TO MR. COBBETT, AND THE FALSE CLAIMS OF HIM AND OF OTHERS TO BE CONSIDERED MEN OF PATRIOTISM.

[CONTINUED FROM NO. 231.]

THE reader remembers, that when Mr. COBBETT's appetite at dinner the other day was disturbed by certain hints for explanation, both verbal and written, he submitted it to the "candour" of his enquirers, whether the questions should not have been "put to him before that day," and whether he ought not to have been allowed "the same medium of answering the charges as had been employed against him." The impudence of this candid remonstrance must have been highly amusing to numbers of people, but was particularly so to ourselves, who had put the questions to him long before, and in a paper with which, by his own account, he was well acquainted at the time. However, as he was so pathetic on this score, and professed to be so touched at the want of a proper, open, and public field of discussion, we were not so uncharitable as to deny his wishes; but again, as the reader has seen, presented him with an opportunity of meeting the charges against him with his pen and ink; and it must be clear to every body, either that the complaint which he made on this occasion was a mere set of words intended to give his audience a better opinion of him than he dared to maintain, or that he would rejoice in seeing his wishes carried into effect, and proper place and time allowed him to vindicate himself in the face of honest men. The week has elapsed, the usual *Register* has appeared, and the public have not been disappointed;—we say, not disappointed, because nobody in fact did expect, notwithstanding this piece of affected sentiment, that he would chuse to take any notice of what he could possibly avoid; and he has acted accordingly. He never would have taken notice of any one of the charges, had he not been absolutely nailed down to the point at a public dinner-table, and all that he has done in his *Register*, by way of answering accusations and restoring his credit, is to repeat what he was compelled to say on that occasion, giving but three columns to this necessary task, and filling the rest of his number, except a page, with recapitulations of the causes of his imprisonment and the conduct of the trial, with long answers to the old charges brought against him, *not by his former admirers*, but *by the Attorney-General*, and which he has answered long ago, with descriptions of his prison and horrible and disgusting curses on his children if ever they forget his fine and imprisonment; and lastly, with accounts of congratulations he has received, of the interesting goodness he has always shewn to his relations and dependants, and of the enthusiasm with which the inhabitants of Botley greeted his return to that village. The pathos and pride with which he enters upon these latter parts of his story, are doubtless intended as a sort of bye-answer to the charges against him,—a sidelong eloquence of insinuation, which would ask us, in the midst of our shame, how a hand so bountiful can be anxious to scrape money together;—how a man so bold in his own praise, and so bewitching to the people of Botley, can deserve accusations of cowardice and be suspected of a lost reputation! In the midst of his recollections, he does not chuse to look to the unpleasant side of the question;—he does not inform us from what quarters he expected congratulations which did not come, what letters he has received and not chosen to answer, what names were wanting to the list of his feasters, what admirers he has disgusted, what friends he has lost. No: the "candid" soul leaves every thing of this kind to be known as it may; and is resloved at least to keep up his valorous reputation among the good people of Botley, whatever contempt he may have left behind him at London and Westminster. Poor fellow! He makes comparisons between himself and the corruptionists, and then seems to think that by boasting of what virtue he has, he does away the folly and guilt of pretending to the virtue he has not! He wishes to make people believe, that all who prefer charges against him, and all the charges themselves, are of one and the same description; and then by studiously confuting what is ridiculous in some of them, and by putting a bold face of denial upon what he cannot pass by in others, he thinks he shall escape the odium of taking *no notice* of the remainder!—But who ever said that he was not as good as the corrupt part of his accusers? Who ever said that the most despicable of the Reformists were not as good as the corresponding side of the Corruptionists? And what sort of answer is that, which, when you accuse a man of time-serving, informs you that "he has a quantity of dependants;"—when you accuse him of faltering and shuffling, says, "the villagers all crowded about me;"—when you charge him with mock patriotism and a dastardly spirit, replies, "Sir VICARY has ill-used me" ——?

Had a journalist of real worth, after professing his respect too for another journalist, been afforded an opportunity by the latter of vindicating himself in the face of the public against unjust accusations on matters of great public importance, it is manifest to every body of common sense and feeling, that he would have rejoiced in the occasion,—that he would have said to his fellow-writer,

"You delight me by enabling me in this distinct manner to prove myself what I profess to be,"—and that he would have proceeded accordingly to answer, one by one, and with even a generous minuteness that was not required of him, the several articles which had been laid before his eye. But it is in vain that Mr. Cobbett has professed the respect above-mentioned, and that he no doubt feels it in spite of himself;—it is in vain, that the opportunity has been afforded him;—nay, it is in vain, that it has been afforded to him, after he himself has professed to lament the want of it;—he only notices what he could not help noticing before, and is dumb—utterly dumb—as to all the rest.—Now let us see, once more, to what his answers amount; and in seeing this, we shall find also what he has not chosen to answer. The questions which the *Examiner* threw in his way were ten, and of these he has just answered three, which three were in fact nothing but a repetition of what had been put to him at the dinner, and which he had answered before. His answers are five altogether, but two of them are to questions not put by the *Examiner*, for we never understood that he had been accused of offering to write for Government in case of a pardon, nor have we thought proper to take any notice of the old charge of altering his tone against Sir Francis Burdett. We think it possible for the most upright men, though not possible for the most cool headed, to go directly from one side of an opinion to another; and all that we ever advanced against him on this head was, that he should have been in such an extreme in both instances, first calling Sir Francis all that was diabolical, and then representing him as all that was angelic. These are the extremes of minds equally weak and violent, and after a certain time of youth, are justly liable to want of confidence,—1stly, because they are proofs of a mind that acts upon impulse and not upon reason;—2dly, because it is their nature to bring the cause they would support into doubt and ridicule;—3dly, because they offer no security to the friends of a cause for lasting any length of time, or for not being guilty of every species of weakness;—and fourthly, because they furnish corrupt as well as hot-headed people with an excuse for similar conduct on all occasions, and for answering, when you charge them with it, "Oh, every body changes at one time or another:—your day will come in it's turn." We have often been disgusted with this way of talking in people who confound impulse with conviction, and who argue to a cause from no cause at all; and as we have never set out, like the Cobbetts and Coleridges, or any other cloud-compelled understandings, with one puerile extreme of believing every thing to be god or devil, so we may reasonably trust, that we shall never undergo the mortification of shaming our cause, our friends, and our self-respect, with running violently into another, and driving about with the wind like a whisp of straw.—But to the points before us.—Mr. Cobbett again informs us, in answer to one of the questions, that he really had a design of dropping his *Register*, and again insists, that he had and has a perfect right to cease writing whenever he pleased or shall please," otherwise he tells us, that "while he is endeavouring to ensure freedom to his country, he should himself be "*a slave*." See the vague and absurd notions of these people of impulse about right and [illegible] there is no sort of argument in this deduct[illegible] who loves liberty only inasmuc[illegible] and his own impatience, is to found his notions of right upon his sense of freedom from controul, he may tell us that he has a right to do wrong, or that otherwise he will be a slave to moral obligation; and such indeed is the amount of Mr. Cobbett's reasoning in this instance, till he has proved that in giving up his *Register*, he gives up no duty with it. It was his business therefore to shew us not what his sense of slavery would be on the occasion, but what his sense of duty and propriety; it was his business to shew us, that in giving up his *Register*, he gave up something which was unnecessary and useless to the public cause: if he thought it so, as we ourselves most sincerely do, and worse than useless,—he would certainly have a right to give it up when he pleases; and we should imagine, by the bye, that he has found additional reason of late to contemplate that laudable consummation;—but if, as we rather suppose, he considers his publication as something eminently good for the cause,—if, as indeed he assured us the other day, he thinks he has dealt by it "many a heavy blow to corruption," and thus cannot but regard it as a main instrument in the hands of public virtue, then *as* certainly he has no right whatsoever to give it up, unless he can secure to it a successor equally strong as himself;—he has no more right to give it up, with such an opinion of it, than any man has to renounce a social duty, or to say to himself, "I am a slave to my virtue, and will be virtuous no longer."—The other two questions, which the *Examiner* suggested to him in common with his inquirers at the dinner,—namely,—whether the design of dropping the *Register* was coupled with a negociation with the Government, and whether the design itself was dropped in consequence of not succeeding in the negociation,—he answers as he did before with a flat denial, and would persuade us that the falsehood of such charges is proved by the advertisement itself, which says that he intended to discontinue his *Register*: because . . . . what? Why, because "he feared, that it would be impossible for him to continue it WITHOUT SOFTENING HIS TONE." (The words should be printed as he gives them.) "This," he continues, was stated as the reason; it was so to be stated *in print*; who, then, will believe either of the three last propositions to contain a single word of truth?"—Now can any man be serious in offering such deductions as these for reasoning? It is really wonderful, that any man at all conversant with the shape of an argument, much less one who has argued solidly on occasion, should attempt to thrust so much gratuitous nonsense upon us for logic; but such are the resorts and shifts of disingenuous minds reduced to the necessity of bad excuses,—or as the man himself would write, in his own cant, if he had such an argument to expose—"Look at the logic! English Reader, young English reader—look at the logic!" The whole amount of it is this:—"You charge me with having had a design of discontinuing my *Register* for a pardon:—now, in the advertisement, with which I intended to announce it's discontinuance, I gave a different reason for so doing;—*therefore*, your charge cannot be true." Thus, in the opinion of this man of assertions, his *bare word* is the same thing as *proofs!* He intended to have given a different reason for his conduct,—nay, he intended to give it "*in print*," and therefore his different reason must have been true! The fumes of the Crown and Anchor wine certainly cannot have left the poor creature's head, he would never have submitted such reasoning to the

laughing astonishment of the hundreds that know him. Who, that had not read the *Political Register* for the last few years, and seen all the contradictions it had experienced, would imagine that this was a person who could make the broadest assertions without the least foundation in truth, and then refuse to acknowledge their falsity, when called upon with proofs to the contrary? Yet at the very time, when he was claiming the confidence of his readers in this ridiculous manner, he must not only have been conscious of having uttered a thousand falsehoods, but was actually in possession of a variety of letters calling upon him *in vain* to retract one which he had uttered but a week or two since *! He professes to be fond of *facts*; and here is one which he may fondle till he looks foolish. If his denial of the charge of a compromise was founded in direct truth, without evasion, and without a consciousness of something wrong, it wanted no weak arguments to support it, and much less such an argument as this, which, if it "proves" any thing, proves that it was no reason with him at all, since, as we observed before, he has not only continued his *Register* in point of fact, but has continued it *with* softening his tone, and in a most remarkable manner. The consequence of these miserable attempts at corroboration, added to the general character of the *Register*, is, that his assertion, taken in a general light, is not believed by the public. There may have been no direct negociation with Government, nor even a direct offer of compromise; and it is most probable, that there never would, let the event have been what it may; for such a proceeding,—at least it is but charitable to think so,—would have been too barefaced and impolitic even for Mr. Cobbett: but was there no hint in quarters where it was likely to be taken? Was there no sounding of certain individuals,—no affected resolution to give up the *Register* in order to see what effect the announcement would produce, and whether it would be carried where it was aimed? These are the questions, to answer or anticipate which would have been the best corroboration of the denial. The public say that there were such hints and side dealings; the *Times* newspaper, in reply to Mr. Cobbett's first denial, have even published the name of Mr. John Reeves, as the person to whom they were played off; the circumstance has been asserted in letters to other papers; Mr. Cobbett takes no notice of it, and till he does, his word just remains what it was before,—a breath uttered by a bully.

So much for the three questions, which he has answered, or thought he has answered. Let us now see the remaining *seven*, which he has not even attempted to answer,—which he has not had the courage to notice: they may as well be repeated, in order that the reader may have the evasion before him in all the beauty of it's bashfulness:—

"Why, in the advertisement intended to announce that discontinuance, did he tell the public, that if they considered him as giving up the people, they ought to recollect that the people had first given *him* up?

"Have the people then so given him up; and if they have, what does he mean by talking of his attachment to them and their attachment to himself?

"Why did he not give up his *Register* after all?

"What was the necessity or the decency of his recommending in so particular a manner the purchase of his sets of the *Register*?

"What is the reason, that *during his imprisonment*, he has said nothing against the re-appointment of the Duke of York?

"What is the reason, that during his imprisonment he has said nothing against the favouritism and bad habits of the Prince of Wales? Or does he think that the private vices of governors, *like those of Reformers*, ought to meet with a respectful silence for the good of morals and the national spirit?

"Why did he, after years of loud talking, whine so much, and cut such a doleful and helpless figure in his *Register*, at the very thought of going to prison, declaring that for the whole fortnight he could not write a word for the life of him, "his mind and heart were pulled so many different ways," and vowing that it would be affectation in him to attempt it,—thus setting an example of absolute pusillanimity in a Reformist, and injuring the cause and character of public spirit!"

To these questions, submitted to him by a writer whom he has professed to respect, and after a complaint on his own part that he had not the proper medium allowed him of answering his accusers, not a word has been said,—not a syllable uttered,—not even an allusion made, unless we are to translate into an allusion the word ENVY, which thus stares upon us out of the page in gigantic capitals, as if astonished at its own loftiness. The deduction is easy to every body;—the questions could not be answered, and they were not. He has not even a friend left, it seems, hardy enough to encounter shame in the attempt,—not even the pitying correspondent, who undertook to defend him from the last accusation by shewing that it was human nature to cry and whine in adversity,—a beautiful excuse truly for one who is to stand out in the shock of the world as a patriot! Our comrade in arms may be a clever fellow at a roll-call or a court-martial; but what should we say to his talk about human nature, if in the middle of the fight and at a moment perhaps when every thing is depending on individual exertion, he begins whining with fear and fumbling his arms as if he would willingly throw them down and run off,—if his heart fails him at the thought of being taken,—if he find himself "pulled different ways" by his duty and his feelings, and cries out at the very sight of an enemy, "Oh Lord, here's a light-horse-man coming! what *shall* I do!"—But the thing is too ridiculous for comment; and so is this colossal accusation of envy, from which Mr. Cobbett thinks he can overlook the necessity of explanation. Envy of an unlucky wight, who is charged with all sorts of inconsistencies, and has nothing to say for himself!—Let us consider, for a

[*For the remainder of this Article see page* 479.]

* We learn this fact from a speech made on Monday last at a Meeting of the Bristol Electors by C. A. Elton, Esq., who states himself to have been one of several persons, that wrote letters to Mr. Cobbett calling upon him to contradict the falsity of his assertions respecting the reception of Sir Samuel Romilly's address from a window in that city. Mr. Cobbett represents the address as having been received with a deaf ear and with execrations; whereas, according to Mr. Elton and his friends who were present, he was uninterrupted from beginning to end, and "there was a strong anxiety manifested by the people in the street to lose no word that fell from his lips." This gentleman,—the translator of Hesiod, if we mistake not,—is a warm advocate for Sir Samuel, and if we may venture to judge of the feelings of that excellent man by our own, it must be as pleasing to him to see his intentions and conduct appreciated by such persons, as it is honourable for their minds to have moved so instinctively towards him.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

FOURTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Wilna, June 30.

On the 27th, the Emperor arrived at the advanced posts in the afternoon, and put the army in motion for the purpose of approaching Wilna, and attacking the Russian army at day-break of the 28th, should it wish to defend Wilna or retard its capture, in order to save the immense magazines which it had there. One Russian division occupied Troki, and another division was on the heights of Traka.—At day-break of the 28th, the King of Naples put himself in motion with the advanced guard, and the light cavalry of General Count Bruyeres. The Marshal Prince of Eckmuhl supported him with his corps. The Russians every where retired. After exchanging some cannon-shot, they crossed the Vilia in all haste, burned the wooden bridge of Wilna, and set fire to immense magazines, valued at many millions of rubles: more than 150,000 quintals of flour, an immense supply of forage and of oats, and a great mass of articles of clothing, were burned. A great quantity of arms, in which Russia is in general deficient, and of warlike stores, was destroyed and thrown into the Vilia. At mid-day the Emperor entered Wilna. At three o'clock the bridge over the Vilia was re-established. All the carpenters of the city repaired to it with zeal, and constructed a bridge, while the pontoneers at the same time constructed another.—The division Bruyeres followed the enemy by the left bank. In a slight affair with their rear, about eighty carriages were taken from the Russians. The Polish light-horse made a charge, put to rout, pursued, and made prisoners a good number of Cossacks.—On the 25th, the Duke of Reggio had crossed the Vilia, by a bridge thrown over Kowno. On the 26th, he marched upon Javon, and on the 27th on Chatoui. This movement obliged the Prince of Vittgenstein, Commandant of the first corps of the Russian army, to evacuate all Samogitia, and the country lying between Kowno and the sea, and to retire upon Wilkomir. On the 28th, a rencounter took place. The Marshal Duke of Reggio found the enemy drawn up opposite Develtovo. A cannonading commenced; the enemy was driven from one position to another; and passed the bridge with so much precipation, that he could not set fire to it. He lost 300 prisoners, among whom are several officers, and about 100 killed or wounded. Our loss amounts to about 50 men.—The enemy set fire to his grand magazine at Wilkowir. Up to the last moment, the inhabitants were pillaging some barrels of flour; we succeeded in recovering a part of it.—On the 29th, the Duke of Elchingen threw a bridge over the Vilia, opposite Souderva. Some columns received a direction of march by the roads of Grodno and Volhynia, for the purpose of coming up with various Russian corps that were cut off and scattered. Wilna is a city containing from twenty-five to thirty thousand souls, with a great number of convents, fine public buildings, and inhabitants full of patriotism. Four or five hundred young men of the University, above eighteen, and belonging to the best families, have requested to form a regiment.—The enemy is retiring upon the Dwina. A great number of Officers of the Staff and of estafettes are daily falling into our hands. We are obtaining proofs of the exaggeration of all that Russia has published with regard to the immensity of her means. Only two battalions to each regiment are with the army; the third battalions, the statements of the situation of many of which have been found in the intercepted correspondence of the Officers of the depots with the regiments, do not amount for the most part to 120 or 200 men.—The Court set off from Wilna 24 hours after being apprised of our passage at Kowno. Samogitia, Lithuania, are almost entirely liberated. The *centralization* of Bagrathion towards the North, has very much weakened the troops which were to defend Volhynia.—The King of Westphalia, with the corps of Prince Poniatowsky, and the 7th and 8th corps, must have entered Grodno on the 29th.—Different columns have set out to fall upon the flanks of the corps of Bagrathion, which, on the 20th, received orders to proceed by forced marches from Proujanoni towards Wilna, and the head of which had already arrived within four days' march of the latter city; but events have forced it to retreat, and it is now pursued.—Hitherto the campaign has not been sanguinary; there have been only manœuvres: we have made in all 1000 prisoners. But the enemy has already lost the capital and the greater part of the Polish provinces, which are in a state of insurgency. All the magazines of the first, second, and third lines, the result of two years' care, and valued at more than 20 millions of rubles, are consumed by the flames, or fallen into our power. In fine, the head-quarters of the French army are in the place where the Court was for six weeks.—Amidst a great number of intercepted letters, the following are remarkable: the one from the Intendant of the Russian army, who communicates, that Russia having already lost all her magazines of the 1st, the 2d, and 3d lines, is reduced to the situation of forming new ones in all haste; the other from Duke Alexander of Wirtemberg, which shews, that after a campaign of a few days, the provinces of the centre are already declared in a state of war.—In the present situation of things, had the Russian army believed that they had any chance of victory, the defence of Wilna would have been equivalent to a battle: and in all countries, but particularly in that where we now are, the preservation of a triple line of magazines should have determined a General to risk the chances of it.—Manœuvres, then, alone have placed in the power of the French army a considerable portion of the Polish provinces, the capital, and three lines of magazines. The magazines of Wilna were set on fire with so much precipitation, that we have been able to save a great many things.

FIFTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

This Bulletin is dated at Wilna, July 6. It merely details the position and organization of the Russian army at the commencement of the war; gives an account of some trifling affairs with the Russians; and announces the entry of the King of Westphalia into Grodno on the 30th of June.—The Hetman Platow was at Grodno with his Cossacks: they were charged by the Polish light cavalry under Prince Poniatowski, and dispersed: 60 were made prisoners.—The French found at Grodno materials for one hundred thousand rations of bread, and some remains of magazines.—"All the enemy's corps," says the Bulletin, "are in a state of the greatest uncertainty."—"Twenty thousand quintals of flour and a million rations of biscuit, (concludes the Bulletin) have just arrived here from Dantzic." The weather suddenly changing from extreme heat to severe cold, several thousand horses perished in consequence, and the convoys were much retarded.

POLAND.

WARSAW, JULY 1.—At length our country rises from her ruins,—Poland is re-established,—a General Diet is assembled at Warsaw,—and in the sitting of the 28th of June, a Committee made a report, after which the Diet constituted itself a General Confederation of Poland—decreed that Poland was re-established,—invited all the Poles in the Russian service to join their country,—and established a Council General at Warsaw, consisting of Stanislaus Count Zamouski, Senator Palatine,—the Bishop of Wigry,—and nine other Members.—The Diet also decreed, that "a Deputation shall be sent to his Majesty the King of Saxony, Duke of Warsaw, to request him to accede to the General Confederation of Poland."—And that "a Deputation shall also be sent to his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, King of Italy, to present to him the Acts of the Confederation, and to beg of him to encircle the cradle of reviving Poland with his awful protection."

TURKEY.

A letter dated Trieste, July 1, says, "The intrigues of the Cabinet of St. James's have just been counteracted at

Constantinople by an event which has produced a lively sensation in that capital. His Highness has refused to ratify the treaty of peace which the English agents in the Divan had negociated with the Ministers of the Emperor Alexander. The necessary consequence of this refusal has been the deposition of those Ministers of his Highness who had suffered themselves to be gained by the gold and intrigues of Russia and England. The Grand Mufti, who had united with those perfidious Counsellors, has lost his place. It is even added, that there have been several executions. Thus has the Ottoman Government reverted to those principles of policy which its position and real interest dictate: thus are the hopes of England disappointed. Mr. Liston, who is on his way to Constantinople, will doubtless find a reception there which he little expects."

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASSIZES.

CAMBRIDGE.—The trial of *Dawson* took place on Wednesday last.—The prisoner was arraigned on numerous counts, for poisoning a horse belonging to Mr. Adams, of Royston, and a blood mare belonging to Mr. Northey, at Newmarket in 1809; and also poisoning a horse belonging to Sir F. Standish, and another belonging to Lord Foley, in 1811, at the same place. He was tried on the first case only. The principal witness, as on the former trial, was *Cecil Bishop*, an accomplice with the prisoner. He had been for some time acquainted with Dawson, and on application to him had furnished him with corrosive sublimate to sicken horses. He went on to prove that Dawson and he had become progressively acquainted, and that on the prisoner complaining the stuff was not strong enough, he prepared him a solution of arsenic. Witness described this as not offensive in smell; the prisoner having informed him that the horses had thrown up their heads, and refused to partake of the water into which the corrosive sublimate had been infused. The prisoner complained the stuff was not strong enough, and on being informed if it was made strong it would kill the horses, he replied he did not mind that, the Newmarket frequenters were rogues, and if he, meaning witness, had a fortune to lose, they would plunder him of it. The prisoner afterwards informed witness he used the stuff, which was then strong enough, as it had killed a hackney and two brood mares —*Mrs. Tillbrook*, a housekeeper at Newmarket, where the prisoner lodged, proved having found a bottle of liquid concealed under Dawson's bed, previous to the horses having been poisoned, and that Dawson was out late on the Saturday and Sunday evenings previous to that event, which took place on the Monday. After Dawson had left the house, she found the bottle, which she identified as having contained the said liquid, and which a chemist proved to have contained poison. Witness also proved that Dawson had cautioned her that he had poison in the house for some dogs, lest any one should have the curiosity to taste it. Other witness proved a chain of circumstances, which left no doubt of the prisoner's guilt.—Mr. KING, for the prisoner, took a legal objection, that no criminal offence had been committed, and that the subject was a matter of trespass. He contended, that the indictment must fall, as it was necessary to prove that the prisoner had malice against the owner of the horse, to impoverish him, and not against the animal. He also contended that the object of the prisoner was to injure and not to kill.—The objections however, were over-ruled without reply, and the prisoner was convicted. The Judge pronounced sentence of death on the prisoner, and informed him, in strong language, that he could not expect mercy.

HERTFORD.—On Monday, an action was tried, in which Yarrow, a hair-dresser at Ware, was plaintiff, and Colonel Calvert, M. P. and Captain Elvin, were defendants. The plaintiff was a serjeant of the 3d company of the eastern division of Hertford Local Militia, of which the defendants were Colonel and Adjutant. The plaintiff, after the regiment had been disbanded, had been taken from his shop at Ware, and tried for a trifling military offence by a Court-martial, who sentenced him to solitary confinement for one month, and the defendants ordered him to the County Gaol, and to be kept on bread and water.—Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, the sentence was not warranted by law, and that the defendants having even exceeded the sentence, must be answerable in damages.—Verdict for plaintiff—Damages 20*l*.

EXECUTION OF JOHN JAMES.—From the time of his apprehension to that of his execution, he uniformly acknowledged that he did murder his mistress, and gave to all inquirers the same account of it, but never could give any reason why he did it. He was particularly pressed to assign his motives, on the morning of execution: he said, he murdered Mrs. Hill's without a cause; at the time he felt no regret for the deed, nor did he for two days after, when he began to reflect on the horrid deed, and remorse and repentance ensued, and that he had continued very sorry for it ever since: he said he was as much at a loss to account for his having committed the murder as any person could be; he did not, he said, feel differently at that time from what he did at any other, and that, when he left the stable, he was bent upon committing the murder. He was not of a very communicative turn, but would answer any questions without hesitation: he was always civil in his manners, and steady in his conduct: from his appearance he might have been conceived incapable of such an outrage.—It appeared in evidence that he had a selection of passages from the Scriptures in his drawers, and that he was very attentive to his religious duties! He was taken out of the gaol soon after eight o'clock on Monday morning, and a little after nine the sentence was carried into effect: he died without a struggle. There was a vast concourse of people assembled to witness his execution, to whom he only said, "he hoped they would take warning by his example." He remained firm to the last, and died with fortitude and resignation. His body was afterwards carried to the County Hospital for dissection. He was only in the 19th year of his age.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, July 21.

AMERICA.

The Duke of NORFOLK wished to take this opportunity of asking the Noble Earl, whether he could make any communication to the House on the subject of the rumoured Declaration of War by America against this Country?

The Earl of LIVERPOOL, in answer, had only to state, that through indirect channels information had reached Government that the Resolution, declaring war against this country, known to have passed in the House of Representatives, had passed in the Senate. What measures the President had taken in consequence of this proceeding, Government did not know. They had got no information on the subject.

The Duke of NORFOLK would not now press the subject any further; but he expressed his hope that Parliament would not be dismissed till the question was in some way or other disposed of, that it might be ready to take every proper step that might be calculated to avert what must be considered as a very great calamity.—Adjourned.

Thursday, July 23.

PRISONERS OF WAR AND SLAVE TRADE.

Lord HOLLAND wished to learn whether there was any prospect of a negociation for an Exchange of Prisoners? He was also anxious to hear what steps Government had taken to put a stop to the traffic in Slaves carried on by our Allies.

Lord LIVERPOOL said, that Government ever had been and still was most anxious to negociate an Exchange of Prisoners. As to the Slave Trade, strong representations had been made, and with some effect, to other powers, and the exertions of Ministers should not be wanting to put a stop to the traffic by our Allies.

The Toleration Bill and Peace Preservation Bill were read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, July 20.

The Vice Chancellor Bill was postponed till next Session.

The Peace Preservation Bill was read a third time and passed, after a division of 69 to 15.

TOLERATION BILL.

Lord CASTLEREAGH moved the Order of the Day for the third reading of this Bill.

Mr. W. SMITH said, that the unanimity with which the present Bill had passed through the House, was a most favourable omen of the increasing liberality of the present times. He thought the present Bill would remove the practical evils which the Dissenters had to complain of, although it did not recognise the great principle which they maintained, that the Civil Magistrate had no right to interfere in matters of religious opinion, and that every man was entitled to profess or promulgate any religious opinions, provided he did not disturb the public peace. Mr. Perceval had consented, that what had been the practice with respect to the Dissenters, should be made law; and the present Bill, (so far from meriting the opprobrious epithets which had been bestowed upon it in another place) would be felt by all the Dissenters as a great advantage gained, inasmuch as it removed the arbitrary discretion of Magistrates, and required no other oath except the oath of allegiance. He would have wished that the Bill had gone farther, and recognised religious liberty to its utmost extent, but as it stood, he conceived it a great point gained. He concluded by moving a clause, "to continue the exemptions now enjoyed under the Toleration Act, without requiring a fresh oath."

Mr. VANSITTART had no objection to the clause as continuing the exemptions to those who now have them, without putting them to farther trouble. He was, however, of opinion, that this Bill did establish religious liberty for the Dissenters, as fully as could be done consistent with the idea of an Established Church.

Mr. WHITBREAD warmly approved of the Bill, and thought that it would be a favourable omen of the increase of liberality. He considered that it was an advantage and a boon to the Dissenters, and at the same time a prop and support to the Established Church, which rested on nothing more firmly than the complete liberty of religion.

The Bill was then read a third time, and Mr. Smith's clause being added to the Bill, it was passed.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, July 21.

THE IRISH ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Mr. SHERIDAN stated, that he rose in consequence of his notice to call the attention of the House to the extraordinary proceedings of the Attorney-General in Ireland. The vigilant eye of the House of Commons ought never to be taken off from the conduct of public men; and he, himself, should have forfeited his character for consistency, if he had not brought forward this proceeding. A great authority (Lord Ellenborough) had stated in another place, that he would not have acted in the same manner as Mr. Saurin, but at the same time imputed no blame to that gentleman as having acted illegally. The conduct of Mr. Saurin might perhaps be legal; still he would contend, that it was such as ought to be discontinued. Many practices might exist, which, notwithstanding their legality, should not be persevered in: it was said that the Judges had a legal right to send persons convicted to what gaols they pleased; it might be so, but he had no hesitation in saying, that such a power ought to be taken away; and he held the same opinion as to this practice of private notice in Ireland. He was told, that there was nothing harsh in the proceeding—that it was an act of civility rather than of severity; but what was the tendency of allowing such a power to an Attorney-General? It permitted him to be partial, and to select the objects of his civility. Let the House attend to the summons which had been issued. A person publishes a book, in which he (Mr. S.) did not see one tittle which was libellous: he gave a just account of the disabilities under which the Catholics labour, and traced all the differences and ill-blood which existed in Ireland, to the penal laws. The book was an useful and elaborate publication. It would have been better for Government to have replied to this book, instead of prosecuting it: yet no attempt was made to deny the facts, or dispute the justice of the inferences in that work. Instead of this, a notice was sent to Mr. Fitzpatrick, *requiring* him to attend at the house of Mr. Saurin, to shew cause why a Criminal information should not be filed against him for a seditious libel. The notice was dated the 3d July, and allowed four days for the appearance of Mr. Fitzpatrick. He knew not on what authority an Attorney-General could require a man's attendance at his own house, but he knew that such a practice might lead to mischievous consequences. Mr. Fitzpatrick had indeed the best legal advice, and was not likely to be led into any error; but suppose an ignorant man should be summoned to appear in a similar manner, the Attorney-General asks him to sit down, tete-a-tete with him, perhaps over a bottle of wine, in his nice snug little *Star Chamber*. A man in this situation might be induced to utter unguarded things, which might afterwards tend to his prejudice when he came to his trial; and the Attorney-General becomes at once Judge, Jury, and Accuser, in the same cause. He insisted that this proceeding went likewise to make a man criminate himself, contrary to the sacred maxim of the law, that no man should be made his own accuser. But it is alleged, that Attorney-Generals are such honourable characters, that no abuse of power is to be apprehended. He was ready to allow their general good character, but the liberty of the subject was too sacred a thing to rest on such a basis. He understood that Mr. Fitzpatrick did attend the summons of the Attorney-General, and that the Attorney-General sent word that he had nothing to say to him!!—He supposed that there would be no hesitation in allowing the paper moved for to lie on the table, that if the Attorney-General should appear to have acted improperly, some motion might be founded upon it. He should, therefore, move for a Copy of the Notice of the Attorney-General served on Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Mr. W. POLE said that the notice in question was served as it always was, to give the party an opportunity to induce the Attorney-General to stop the process. It was a mere notice, and no penalty was attached to disobedience of its summons. Mr. Fitzpatrick had appeared, but as he had nothing to declare which would operate against the prosecution, he was not called upon to enter into any detail. He would state to the House the nature of the libel. It professed to state "how Catholic prisoners were treated;" and said "that a thousand disadvantageous rumours were spread abroad against a Catholic prisoner; nobody attended to his protestations of innocence, and he suffered death without regret." It then gave the following tragical instance: stating "that a man, named Barry, a respectable farmer at Waterford, had been convicted and condemned at the last Summer Assizes, at Kilkenny: that between his condemnation and execution, the man was fully proved to be innocent, yet no notice was taken, and the man was executed." The libel proceeded to say, "that there were some shocking circumstances in this transaction, which the Duke of Richmond and his Government might still be called upon to answer in Parliament." Such was the libel, and a fouler or a grosser one never issued from the pen of any man; and the Attorney-General would have been wanting in his duty, if he had not taken cognizance of it. He should oppose the motion.

Mr. HUTCHINSON spoke in favour of the motion, and Mr. W. FITZGERALD against it.

Sir F. BURDETT said, that every extraordinary act of power assumed by an Attorney-General, either in Ireland or England, was inconsistent with the spirit and vitality of the Constitution, and should be most carefully watched by that House. Not seeing the slightest possible grounds for withholding the paper, he should vote for the motion.

Mr. SHERIDAN was happy to observe, that he had at that moment the presence of the Attorney-General of England, and he would be glad to have his opinion on the proceeding of the

Irish Attorney-General; he would be glad to hear from him, whether he would accept the power to send peremptorily for persons to attend him at his own chambers. [*The Attorney General was silent.*]

Lord CASTLEREAGH said the English Government approved of every thing done by the Irish Government; not thinking it at all a vindictive prosecution, or any way connected with the Catholic cause, but such a libel as Government could not pass by.

A division took place:—For the Motion, 23;—Against it, 67.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH FRANCE.

Mr. SHERIDAN, after alluding to Mr. Whitbread's difference of opinion with him on this subject, observed, that the French Emperor, being in the heat of negociation with the Russian Government, finding that his projects were not going on successfully, took the cunning determination to make propositions to the British Government, in the hope that the nature of the offer would intimidate the Russian Cabinet. He sent Russia a flaming account of what he was willing, in his eagerness for peace with England, to give up;—how he would guarantee the independence of Spain,—how he would bound himself by the Pyrennees,—what wonders he would do with regard to Sicily, &c. &c. All this he considered excessively convenient to tell Russia; but would any man in his senses believe, that he ever entertained the notion, that we would do an act of such foul perfidy as was to be the basis of the whole negociation? The plain fact was, he meant only to terrify Russia into an acquiescence in his demands by an attempt to make Russia believe that England and France were on the point of making a peace disadvantageous to her. But what did Bonaparte say to England? Why, this—"I am now determined to break down Russia altogether. If you make peace with me, I can get 150,000 men at least from Spain to support me in the contest; so I beg you to assist me." Yes, this was his language; and in what quarrel did he want England thus to assist him? In a quarrel with a Power whose sole cause of difference with him was her inexorable determination not to join him in a system, the aim of which was the destruction of the maritime rights of England,—the destruction of those main points and sinews and energies which support not only the greatness but the existence of Great Britain.—(*Hear, hear!*)—In truth, he saw no answer that could be given to France except the answer given by the Noble Lord. The Noble Lord might have put it on a broader ground. The Emperor, had said, that he was moved to make an offer of peace, by his horror at the continuation of bloodshed, and by the agitation which he felt at the changes which had lately taken place in England. The great Emperor was indeed so sorry for our misfortunes, that he was resolved to be as kind to us as possible and to give us peace, that we might renovate our strength! Could not Lord Castlereagh have very well replied to the Emperor in these laconic and emphatic words, "Do you think me fool enough to believe you?" In fact, there never was such an opportunity as the present, not for peace, but for a great and grand effort against France: never was there such an opportunity for falsifying the foul opinions which Bonaparte would wish to countenance, and to spread upon the Continent,—the opinion that there is in England a body of men disloyal to their Constitution.—(*Hear, hear!*)—Now was the time to give the lie to the calumniator, and to tell him, whatever were our distresses, whatever our sufferings, when the point came to be, whether we were to be the conquest of this man or not, that there would not be a second feeling or opinion in the nation upon it.—(*Hear!*)—Who could believe Bonaparte when he says, that it is any object connected merely with the Peninsula, or with the independence of Sicily or Sweden, that governs his actions? Who can believe him when he says, that the grudge seated in his heart is not against England? That the object for which alone he thinks it worth while to live,—is not the destruction of the maritime rights and superiority of England? Did he ever take the trouble to conceal this object? Was not it the very basis of his war with Russia? Was there any contrite expression in his proposition to our Government, of an intention to abandon this object,—to abstain from the destruction of our maritime rights,—those rights which were the charter of all our liberties, secured to us by our brave ancestors, and which we ought to send unimpaired to our posterity? By war Buonaparte despaired of destroying those rights, and therefore he had recourse to negociation.—(*Hear!*)—England stood on another proud point with regard to the rest of the world. Who could say that she ever abused her maritime superiority? If other countries were in possession of the maritime rights of England, he should like to know, would they have exerted them with equal moderation and justsce? If this Emperor of France possessed them, he should like to mark his conduct in the use of them. The fact was, that England had always acted with a sacred regard to justice in the exertion of her maritime rights; and when he said so, he believed he was only the echo of the feelings of the House.—(*Hear!*)—For himself, he would scuttle the island, and sink it in the deep, rather than give up that charter which seemed to have on it the very seal of nature, and to have obtained even the guarantee of Providence, in that high degree of glory with which this renowned nation was covered by her victories. He had said thus much because he felt himself bound from his heart to support the answer of his Majesty's Government to the French Emperor; and once more should he say, that of all the propositions of negociation that ever were made, this was the most insulting, insincere, and insidious. He moved, that an Address be presented to the Prince Regent, begging him to lay before the House the late Correspondence between this and the French Government.

Mr. WHITBREAD said, that if the opinions just expressed by his Right Hon. Friend prevailed, and if the public adopted them, then the principle of eternal war was the principle which we chose to act upon, and as long as Bonaparte lived, not only peace, but even negociation for peace, was impossible. His Right Hon. Friend had said, that Bonaparte's object was the destruction of the rights of England—admitted. Was not our object the destruction of the French Government? What did we make war upon France for, but for this, even before Bonaparte was born? He would ask his Right Hon. Friend, and particularly the civilians of the House, whether, with regard to maritime rights, there was one sort of justice for England, and another for the rest of the world? And when his Right Hon. Friend said, that the use of our maritime superiority had never been oppressive to other countries, he should like to ask his Right Hon. Friend, whether, in respect even of Spain, we had never used our *rights* oppressively? Did he already forget the case of the frigates? Did he also forget—(*Copenhagen, from Mr. Sheridan*). Yes, Copenhagen. Would his Right Hon. Friend argue that that horrible stain could ever be obliterated from the annals of Great Britain? or did he forget that the atrocities of Copenhagen had been stigmatized even by his own powerful eloquence? The point in dispute between Russia and France was not concerning our maritime rights, because Russia refused to join in any negociation previously to the evacuation of Prussia. He was not the defender of the political immorality of France; but this was not the time to inflame this country by spreading abroad errors in politics, by nourishing a feeling of false honour, a feeling not consistent with our interests or true policy. But when he looked at the situation of the armies at this instant; when there was such a boast made of political virtue by his Right Hon. Friend; and when he saw *Poland* the scene of battle, was not the very mention of that country calculated to call up every indignant feeling? And was it not proof enough that all political iniquity did not belong to France alone? As to the present offer of negociation, he considered it one of the opportunities when England might have treated with success. He recollected many such instances. When difficulties in the interior of France pressed upon Bonaparte, and when the state of the war in the Peninsula assumed a favourable aspect, he did think it would have been prudent in Ministers, had they advised the Prince Regent to send direct propositions to France for the purpose of negociation. He thought that it was highly imprudent in the Noble Lord to send the answer which he did. Had there been a single alteration in the terms proposed, with regard to the person of the Monarch of Spain; or had there been any opening left on that point, he was to understand that these negociations would have commenced. (*Hear, hear!*)—The rest of the proposals, it was acknowledged, were such as

deserved attention. But his Right Hon. Friend told us, that Bonaparte only wished to entrap us into a negociation for his own convenience; that he was to withdraw his armies from Spain, and we our's, merely to give him time to direct all his efforts against Russia, which, when he had vanquished, then he would again pour his myriads into the Peninsula. Were this the design of the French Ruler, he had gone very clumsily to work. He had conceded all the other objects for which this country had gone to war, and for which it was continued. Sicily was to be left to its own King. Malta, for which we were at war, was also given up. Sweden was now in the hands of a person, who, though bred up in the armies of Bonaparte, and probably raised by his influence to be heir to the Swedish Throne, did not appear ready to obey his mandates; and that country appeared more likely than ever to co-operate in setting bounds to the ambition of France. The East Indies were to be all our own; and the West Indies, with the exception of such colonies as we might choose to give up. Spain and Portugal were to be declared independent. Under such circumstances, would it have been a breach of faith to our Allies to have proceeded to farther negociations? If it was the determination of Ministers to wage incessant war, while Bonaparte continued the Ruler of France, then it was their duty to declare it in the face of Europe. But if they wished to give repose to this harassed country, and to the world, then there must be some terms which must serve as the basis of negociation. The Emperor of France had conceded all the points which had been the subject of former negociations—he had left an opening for farther discussion in points where difference might exist; and was the conclusion just that the whole was intended for delusion? Was it not rather to be inferred, that pressed with difficulties at home, and threatened with an additional war in the North, while embarrassed with that of Spain, he now sincerely wished for negociation? It was his opinion, that all the attempts of this sort which Bonaparte had previously made were sincere. (*Hear, hear!*) He knew this was not a popular doctrine; but such was his opinion. Ministers should have declared, in answer to the overture,—"On such terms we will meet you in negociation: we will set apart for the present the question with regard to the dynasty of Spain; that shall form a subject for distinct discussion." Ministers ought next to have declared, that the existing authorities of Spain should be parties to the negociations. If the reply of Bonaparte refused to admit them, then this country would have been justified, and France would have been clearly in the wrong. (*Hear, hear!*). What a situation must Joseph, the founder of the new dynasty, have been placed in, had the French troops been withdrawn from Spain? He would not have remained long behind them. The withdrawing of the French troops, which formed part of the stipulations, would be the signal of Spanish independence. If the enthusiasm of the Spaniards, in defence of their liberty, was so great as had been represented (and he believed that the lower orders particularly had done wonders); if they were really as much attached to Ferdinand VII. or, more properly speaking, to his phantom, then it would be impossible to drive him from their hearts, and the retreat of the French would be followed by the total abolition of the new dynasty. Where, now, was the absurdity which his Right Hon. Friend had anticipated from him, when he laid down the proposition that the Spaniards must be admitted to the negociation? This was all the abject humiliation which, in regretting that the overture had not been fairly met, he wished the country to submit to.—(*Hear, hear!*)—This war had now lasted so long, that Members of that House who had witnessed its commencement, had grown old during its continuance. For his part he knew not why it was commenced. As to the violent hatred against this country ascribed to Napoleon, no one could deny that it could not be stronger than our's was against him. As happened in the case of Louis XIV. otherwise the *grand Monarque*, every person in this country seemed lately to have a sort of personal quarrel with Bonaparte, and to regard him as a personal enemy. This was a very unsatisfactory feeling for a nation to cultivate, and had better be avoided, as leading to interminable warfare. No one would deny that this country had made the greatest efforts against France, by leagues, by subsidies, by men and money. No one would deny that Continental Powers, when beaten in the field, had made treaties with Bonaparte, which, partly through our instigation, were at the very time intended to be broken. If, then, we placed ourselves in this position of interminable hostility; and if our object was the destruction of the French Ruler, then of necessity his object must be our's. The answer sent by Ministers, was a direct negative on negociation altogether; and with such a determination, how did it happen that they were so unprepared to avail themselves of the affairs which had taken place in the North? His Right Hon. Friend seemed to think that we were indebted to Russia for her conduct,—nay, that she was even favourable to our maritime superiority. In his opinion, Russia had acted from no feelings of friendship towards us;—to her we owed no thanks; it was from her own necessities alone, that she insisted on a commerce which was beneficial to us. His Right Hon. Friend must have forgot all history, if he thought that Russia wished to see our maritime power permanent. Its preponderance was perhaps naturally an eyesore to all the nations who had ships upon the seas; and the armed neutrality of which Russia was the soul, could not be forgotten. Ministers seem to have been totally unprepared for the rupture; Lord Cathcart was still to set out on his mission; and he should think it not unlikely that Bonaparte would be at Petersburgh before his Lordship.—(*Hear!*) He should wish to know what was the situation of Russian finances. Was it again proposed that money should be drained from our pockets to assist her? Was the vote of credit to be expended in subsidizing Sweden and Russia? Judging from the experience of the past, were subsidies likely to effect any thing towards the attainment of a permanent peace? (*Hear!*) He would rather the country should perish, than submit to any thing dishonourable; but let it not perish,—let it not become the scene of internal convulsions, from a false notion of honour. He charged Ministers with temerity, in rejecting the Overtures, at a period when no relaxation had taken place in our commercial measures, and when there was reason to suppose that a war with America would be added to our other calamities. That war had been voted by the American Legislature, and was probably sanctioned by the Executive. He hoped, however, that the horrible catastrophe of actual hostilities would be prevented. Some people affected to hold very cheap a war with America: for his part, he held that it would be one of the greatest curses that could be inflicted on the country (*Hear!*), and would prove more fatal to us than to the Americans. He would call upon our financiers to state, how it was to be supported? Mr. W. concluded by expressing his hope, that he had not advanced any of those extravagant, or contemptible propositions, which his Right Hon. Friend had thought fit to anticipate; nor had recommended any thing degrading to the country. Whether his sentiments were popular or not, he experienced, in having delivered them, the satisfaction of having done his duty. (*Hear!*)

Lord CASTLEREAGH denied that Ministers had ever gone upon the principle of interminable war. The answer which had been returned to the late overture was by no means a rejection of it; but was merely a demand of the meaning of the proposition, which it was necessary to understand before any answer should be sent. The proposition was certainly understood by Ministers as the declared basis of the negociation, being, that we were to acknowledge the dynasty of Joseph Bonaparte as the rightful owners of the crown of Spain. The Hon. Gentleman seemed to think this was a matter which might be left open for discussion; but he would appeal to him as a statesman, whether, in the present state of affairs in Russia, Portugal, and Spain, it would be wise or politic to throw it loose as a question open to discussion, whether Spain was to be abandoned or not? If we had not sent an Ambassador to Russia sooner, it must be considered that Russia might naturally have been very desirous of maintaining peace with France, if it were possible. It had been said, that if the French troops were withdrawn, Joseph could be no longer

King. That was certainly very true, if they were withdrawn; but were we, for merely being told that they would be withdrawn, to suspend all our exertions on the Peninsula? As Joseph could not be King without the French troops, that would be a reason why they would not be withdrawn. He conceived that entering into negociations on such a basis as was offered, would have been of no imaginable service to this country, and might be most injurious to our allies.

Mr. HUTCHINSON thought Ministers ought not to take credit for impelling Russia to war: but, on the contrary, that they ought to feel the deepest regret at the situation in which she is now placed. He thought that in our answer we ought to have given the French Emperor his title: and he must say, however unfashionable such an opinion might be, that he thought no Sovereign in Europe better deserved his Throne.—(*Hear and murmurs.*) He would say, that no man in ancient or in modern times, who came to a Throne by revolution, deserved his Throne better. No Conqueror, he would say, better deserved the power he had gained, and he believed no conqueror had to answer for fewer acts of enormity, in proportion to the extent of his conquests. (*Hear.*) He had certainly been the greatest conqueror that had ever appeared, and therefore, from the superior extent of his conquests, he might have committed more of those outrages that are attached to the very idea of conquest; but he had exercised less vengeance to private individuals than any other of the great conquerors we have read of.

Mr. CANNING heard with surprise an Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Whitbread), who not only thought that this overture was not met in the spirit of peace, but that all the overtures made by the Ruler of France were in that spirit. He had heard, with no less surprise, what had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman who had spoken last (Mr. Hutchinson), on the character of that man. Hitherto it had been some security for the peace of the world, that the most successful usurpers had not in their life-time reaped the full fruits of their crimes, but that their power descended to their dynasty without their guilt. It remained, however, for the present age to eulogise usurpers, and to crown with praise the unhallowed head of a conquering tyrant.—(*Hear!*) —The fate of Spain was in suspense, and at the issue of war; and he would therefore not think that either party in a negociation would have a right to assume as a basis the manner in which the contest should be decided. There was one thing in the Correspondence which Bonaparte had published that gave him great pleasure and pride. Having been one of those who stood up for the right of this country in seizing the Danish fleet, he was pleased to find, that by a slip of the pen, Bonaparte, now supposing that question not likely to create any further interest in Europe, avows, that by the treaty of Tilsit, it was settled between France and Russia, that if England refused the peace that was offered, Denmark was to be forced into a war with this country. Now, although he knew this at the time, and Government were perfectly apprized of it, yet it was not generally known. He, therefore, was pleased to see that the confession of the Ruler of France of this fact, completely confirmed the arguments by which the cause of this country was then justified. Had the proposition of France been founded on any practicable conditions, he admitted the time would have been favourable for the negociation of a peace. Though Russia had been goaded to war by a series of oppressions and insults, yet he did not say that her remaining, had it been possible, in a quiet independence, would not have been preferable. Our answer was correct, for no step could be taken till the preliminary point was settled. Great and unequalled as the modern Conqueror had been called, when compared with those of former times; yet in the history of those, it might be found, that if some of their opponents fell by war, others escaped total ruin by treaty. With Bonaparte, however, those who did not fall by arms, were ruined by peace; no concession had ever saved one of them.

Mr. WHITBREAD said, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had misconceived his speech throughout.

Mr. HUTCHINSON said, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had grossly misrepresented him. He was speaking of Conquerors when he made the observation complained of; and had said, that all conquerors had been guilty of oppressive tyranny and cruelty, though he thought the Ruler of France had been less guilty than others.

Mr. CANNING had listened to the explanation, but retained the same opinions he had expressed.

Mr. HUTCHINSON said, he understood that the Right Hon. Gentleman accused him of being the champion of immorality and tyranny. The accusation was false (*Order, order!*).

Mr. CANNING said, he had never used the word "Champion." What he had said he would repeat.

Mr. HUTCHINSON said he might, perhaps, not be quite correct in supposing the word "Champion" to have been used: but he must repeat that—(*Order, order!*)—[The SPEAKER desired the Hon Member to confine himself to explanation.] Mr. HUTCHINSON then said, that it was a gross perversion of his argument to assert, that he had said any thing to make him appear either as champion or advocate of immorality: and that such an accusation was grossly false. (*Order, order!*)

Mr. W. SMITH had been an opponent of this war at its commencement, but now we were in it, and after circumstances which had occurred, he did not see how this country could enter into a negociation, such as proposed by France, with honour.

Mr. SHERIDAN observed that if his Right Hon. Friend, (Mr. Canning) knew of the existence of the secret article in the Treaty of Tilsit, by which Russia was bound to compel the Danish fleet to join in the war against us,—why had he not told Parliament of it, when he might have used it as a justification? How came he to conceal it from the House of Commons? Nobody reprobated the seizure of the fleet more than he did; but it would have become his Right Hon. Friend quite as well if he had revealed the matter at the time, and had taken off much of the displeasure and horror that were felt. (*Hear.*) His Hon. Friend behind him (Mr. Hutchinson) had said strange things of the pure Napoleon, and his gallantry doubtless would make him abide by his assertions. If he (Mr. S.) has seen some mighty conqueror, sword in hand, marching over Europe, and smiting down one State after another, he might have respected the valour of the man, while he deplored and detested his wasteful ambition; but what must he think of a man, who, to attain his vast objects, violated every principle of honour and morality among nations, perpetrating every species of public crime,—who, while he subdued some States by his arms, descended to cajole and trick nations out of their liberty? It was said that it was natural enough for us to hate Bonaparte, from the provocations he had given us; but what could be said of his conduct to Spain? There he went as an ally, introducing his own armies into the country on various subterfuges and pretences, getting the army of Spain into the north of Europe in his own possession, instigating disorders and bribing the King, and then getting both the King and the Prince of Asturias into France, and there compelling the Queen to the disgraceful act of bastardising her own son! (*Hear.*) This was destitute of the manners and feelings of a gentleman; and he could hardly conceive any thing in the shape of a gallant soldier that could have been capable of such debasement. (*Hear.*) And was this the man, was this the conqueror, who was so worthy of a crown? Let not the people of England stoop to panegyrize such a man! Let him have his French crown; but let it be our business and our duty to take care that he never gain the Crown of England! (*Hear*).—He was not one who thought of interminable war with him; but he would say, that the way to treat with him was to refuse all hollow, insidious overtures. The immortality of nations was not consigned to mortal custody; but to fight bravely and to perish gloriously were. (*Hear.*) And such must be the example of Great Britain. Take the condition of this country, with all its faults, and we should find it the best that ever existed in any nation. Take our Constitution, wanting certainly as it did many reforms, yet, practically, it afforded the best security that human wisdom had ever given to man. (*Hear.*) Yet, with all this to contend for, we might not be able ultimately to command success. Even Great Britain, for her rights and her honours, might spend her treasures, shed more

and more of her best and bravest blood, and yet, at last, might fall. Yet, after the general subjugation and ruin of Europe, should there ever exist an historian to record the awful events that produced the universal calamity, that historian, after describing the greatness and glory of Britain, might have to say, "She fell, and with her fell all the best securities for the charities of human life, for the power and honour, the fame, the glory, and the liberties of herself and the whole civilized world." (*Hear, hear!*).

The Motion was then put and carried.—Adjourned.

Thursday, July 23.

DANIEL ISAAC EATON.

Sir S. ROMILLY presented a Petition from D. I. Eaton, a Prisoner in Newgate for a libel on the Christian Religion.—It was read, and it stated that the Petitioner had been sentenced to 18 months imprisonment, and the pillory, for publishing the Third Part of Paine's *Age of Reason:*—that on entering Newgate, he had been asked where he should like an apartment, and he replied, on the State Side;—that the Jailer then demanded two guineas, which he paid; that three or four persons were confined in the same room with him, yet he was obliged to pay seven shillings a-week, or be moved to the Felon's Side, where he must associate with the vilest of criminals;—that the room was not worth seven shillings a-week, though each person was obliged to pay that sum;—that nearly one-third of the whole State Side of the Prison was occupied by two individuals, who had been guilty of forgery;—that, under all these circumstances, he prayed the House to take his case into consideration, and afford him relief.

Mr. WILSON asked Sir Samuel whether he vouched for the truth of these allegations?—Sir SAMUEL replied, that he had not inquired into their truth, nor was it necessary before he presented the Petition.—It was indeed his decided opinion, that an inquiry should take place into the condition of all the jails in the kingdom.—The Petition was laid on the table.

Various sums were voted the Officers of the House, &c. &c.

FINANCE.

Sir T. TURTON laid before the House several Financial Resolutions for their adoption. He said that the Revenue was incompetent to meet the Expenditure by 35 millions;—that even if Peace were concluded, the interest of the Debt would be 60 millions;—that the Revenue would be 70 millions; so that only seven millions could be taken off the 22 millions of War Taxes, which, when imposed, were pledged to be taken off six months after a Peace;—that a Committee should be appointed next Session to take this important point into consideration, and that in the mean time the most rigid economy should be adopted;—and finally, that every means should be tried to obtain the blessings of Peace, the only means of averting the utter ruin of our finances.

Mr. TIERNEY also brought forward ten Resolutions, and made several observations, all tending to prove that the present system of finance must end in ruin. Within the last two years stocks had fallen 14 per cent.

Mr. VANSITTART said, that there were various inaccuracies in the proposed resolutions, and he should therefore move the previous question, in order to dispose of them. The total income of the country, up to April, was 61 millions, which was only eight hundred thousand pounds less than that of the former year; but if it were taken up to July, it would exceed the revenue of that year. The very considerable depression of trade had not injured our revenue; this was most consolatory, as it was thought on the Continent that the diminution of our trade would cut up the sinews of our power. Great as our efforts had been, he was confident that the country would make still greater if necessary. He did not expect much could be effected by economy. (*Hear, hear!*) Though he did not think the war interminable, he did not see yet any prospect of peace. In other countries a tax on capital had been resorted to with advantage; and perhaps a measure of that sort might be useful here, as a commutation of part of the Income Tax. Such an additional sum should be annually raised, as would equal the excess of the Loan over the income of the Sinking Fund, and then we might look forward to an equalization of the expence with the Income of the Nation. He knew not what situation he might hold when the House met again; but if he remained in his office, he should certainly propose *something of a more vigorous nature!*

Mr. HUSKISSON thought that nothing could be more advantageous than such a view of our affairs at the end of the Session. He approved of the vigorous continuance of the war, but said that increased and large demands must still be made on the people.

Mr. BARING wished that economy should be attended to in all the departments. He hoped that a permanent system of taxation would be resorted to next year, and was of opinion that *additional duties might be levied on Wool, Iron, Coals, and Stamps!*

Mr. WHITBREAD observed, that the country had been threatened this night with a Tax on Capital, and new Taxes were even recommended on Wool, Iron, Coals, &c. It really was time to examine whether the *scuttling* time (alluded to by an Hon. Friend) had not arrived!—These proposals, in his opinion, were much more likely to raise the claims of the enemy, than any resolution of the House. A fair offer of Peace was the only efficacious remedy: the people could bear little more; and if that proposal was not made, would bear no more.—The present state of the Executive Government was a subject to be looked to with great distrust. The King was in such a state, that all the physicians had nearly abandoned their lingering hopes. The Prince, it was true, was in health, but accidents might deprive us of his reign, and then what would be our condition? The reins of Government would devolve into the hands of a female who was yet very young, and *who had been secluded and hidden most unaccountably from public notice and observation:* he hoped that this plan of concealment would not longer be pursued, and that the people of England might be allowed to behold their future Sovereign, who was at some future period to secure them happiness, independence, and glory.

Mr. WILBERFORCE said, it was impossible for us to abandon our Allies, and it was equally impossible, he believed, by any negociation, to induce Bonaparte to withdraw his claim to the Throne of Spain.

Mr. VANSITTART moved the previous question on the various Resolutions, and explained that he did not mean to say that the Tax on Capital would be a fit measure to be adopted, but he only hinted at it, as it had been found practicable in Holland. In the next Session it was in contemplation to have something in the nature of a Sinking Fund to retrieve the Public Credit.

After some explanations, Sir T. Turton's Resolutions were negatived by the previous question. The Resolution regarding Peace was likewise negatived, after a slight Amendment, that it might not appear even upon the Journals in its original shape.

STATE OF THE NATION.

Sir F. BURDETT gave notice of a motion for Tuesday next on the State of the Nation.

The House then adjourned until Tuesday.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-street, July 12, 1812.

Dispatches, of which the following are Extracts, and a Copy, have this day been received at Lord Bathurst's Office, addressed to the Earl of Liverpool, by General the Earl of Wellington, dated the 25th and 30th of June, 1812:—

Salamanca, June 25, 1812.

Marshal Marmont collected his army on the Douro between the 16th and 19th instant, with the exception of General Bonnet's division, which I believe is still in the Asturias, and some small garrisons, and he moved forward upon Fuente Sabuco on the 20th. I formed the allied army, with the exception of the troops engaged in the operations against the forts in Salamanca, on the heights extending from the neighbourhood of Villares to

Morisco; and the advanced posts of the cavalry and infantry retired upon the army in good order, and without material loss. The enemy remained in our front on that night and during the 21st, and during that night they established a post on our right flank, the possession of which by them deprived us of an advantage which might eventually be of importance.

I therefore requested Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Graham to attack them in that post on the 22d, with the troops on the right, which he did with those of the 7th division, which were the reserve of the right, under the command of Major-General Hope and Major-General de Bernewitz.

The enemy were driven from the ground immediately with considerable loss; our troops conducted themselves remarkably well in this affair, which took place in the view of every man of both armies. The enemy retired during that night, and on the following evening they posted themselves with their right on the heights near Cabesa Vellosa, and their left on the Tormes, at Huerta; their centre at Aldea Rubia. The object of the enemy in this movement being to endeavour to communicate with the garrisons in the forts of Salamanca by the left of the Tormes, I changed the front of the army, and placed the right at St. Martha, where there is a ford over the Tormes, and the advanced posts at Aldea Lingua.

I sent Major-General Bock's brigade of heavy dragoons across the Tormes, in order to observe the passages of the river. The enemy crossed the Tormes at Huerta about two o'clock of the morning of the 24th, in considerable numbers of cavalry, infantry, and artillery; and there was every appearance of a general movement in that direction. The conduct of Major-General Bock's dragoons was conspicuously good upon this occasion; they did every thing in their power to make known the enemy's movement, and opposed their advance vigourously, under many disadvantages, in order to afford time for the dispositions necessary to be made on the occasion.

As soon as I was certain that the enemy had crossed the Tormes, I requested Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Graham to cross that river, with the 1st and 7th divisions; and I sent over Major-General Le Marchant's brigade of cavalry; and I concentrated the remainder of the army between Morisco and Cabrerizas, keeping the advanced posts still at Aldea Lingua. At about noon the enemy advanced as far as Calvarissa de Abaxo; but, observing the disposition made for their reception, they retired again in the afternoon to cross the Tormes to Huerta; and they have since remained in the position which they occupied on the 23d.

The siege of these forts has not advanced with the rapidity which I expected; although from the pains taken, and the expence incurred in their construction, I was prepared to meet some difficulties, and provided an equipment accordingly; the difficulties are of a formidable nature, the forts three in number, each defending the other, are very strong, although not of a regular construction.

We have breaches open in the convent of St. Vincente, which is the principal work; but these cannot be attacked in security till we shall have possession of Fort St. Cayetano. Major-General Clinton made an attempt to carry that work by storm on the night of the 23d instant, the gorge having been considerably damaged by the fire of our artillery. This attempt unfortunately failed; and I am concerned to add, that Major-Gen. Bowes was killed. He was so eager for the success of the enterprise, that he had gone forward with the storming party, which consisted of a part of his brigade, and was wounded: and after his first wound was dressed, he returned again to the attack, and received a second wound which killed him. Our loss in officers and men was likewise considerable.

By a letter from Lieut.-General Sir Rowland Hill, of the 22d, I learn that General Drouet had been considerably reinforced from Andalusia, since the defeat of General Ballasteros, at Bornos, in the beginning of the month, and had advanced as far as Almendraleja and Villa Franca; and Lieut.-General Sir Rowland Hill had concentrated his troops.

General Ballostero; had sustained a severe loss in his action at Bornos, on the 1st of June; and I understand that he retired to the neighbourhood of Gibraltar. In the North, General Santocildes, under the direction of General Castanos, has invested Astorga with the Gallician army, and is about to attack that place; in which operation I imagine that he cannot be interrupted. The Guerillas are in unmolested possession of all parts of the country, and the enemy's weak and scattered garrisons are cut off from all communication with each other, or with the coutry.

P. S. I enclose a return of the killed, wounded, and missing from the 16th to the 24th inst. inclusive.

Killed, Wounded, and Missing, from the 16th to the 18th June.

Total.—Five horses killed; 3 Cornets, 1 Serjeant, 2 trumpeters, 4 rank and file, 11 horses, wounded.

Officers wounded.

1st Hussars, King's German Legion—Cornets Bohrens, Holtzermann, and Leonhardt, slightly.

Killed, Wounded, and Missing, from the 18th to the 24th of June, inclusive.

Total British loss.—2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 3 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 75 rank and file, killed; 1 General Staff, 1 Major, 3 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 6 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 167 rank and file, wounded; 1 Lieutenant, 1 rank and file, missing.

Total Portuguese loss —Four rank and file killed; 2 Captains, 1 Ensign, 10 rank and file, wounded.

General total.—Two Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 3 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 77 rank and file, killed: 1 General Staff, 1 Major, 5 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 6 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 183 rank and file, wounded; 1 Lieutenant, 1 rank and file, missing.

Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Killed.—Royal Artillery, Capt. Elje.—2d Foot, Capt. Sir G. Colquehoun, Lieut. Mathews.—30th Foot, 1st Batt., Lieutenant M'Kenzie.

Wounded.—53d Foot, 2d Bat., Lieut. Devonish, severely (since dead).—74th Foot, Brevet Major Thompson, acting engineer, slightly.—British Artillery, Lieut. Love, slightly.—Royal German Artillery, Lieut. De Schamhorst, slightly.—9th Portuguese Cacadores, Ensign Balves Cailho, slightly.—Major Gen. Bowes (since dead).—36th Foot, Brigade Major Capt. Hobart, severely.—2d Foot, Ensign Garret, slighly.—11th Foot, 1st Bat., Captain Teale, slightly; Lieut. Turnbull, severely.—53d Foot, 2d Bat. Lieutenant Hamilton, slightly.—61st Foot, 1st Bat. Capt. Owen, arm amputated; Lieut. Givan, slightly.—8th Portuguese, Capt. Conner, slightly.—8th Portuguese Line, Capt. A. Vanceslao Clara, slightly.

Missing.—14th Foot, Lieut. Prideaux, ascertained to be a prisoner, and a leg amputated.

Killed, Wounded, and Missing, from the 20th to 22d June, inclusive.

General Total Loss.—One Lieutenant, 2 Serjeants, 13 rank and file, 24 horses, killed; 1 Lieut. Colonel, 5 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 7 Serjeants, 3 Drummers, 109 rank and file, 32 horses, wounded; 1 Lieutenant, 5 rank and file, missing.

Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Killed.—23d Foot, 1st Batt., Lieut. Leonard.

Wounded.—68th Foot, Capt. Hawkins, slightly; Captain Mackry, dangerously.—Brunswick Light Infantry, Lieut. Schwarzenberg, slightly.—51st Foot, Capt. Smellie, slightly. Chasseurs Britanniques, Lieut.-Col. Eustace, slightly.—2d Light Bat. King's German Legion, Capt. Wineeke, severely; Lieutenants Lemmers and M'Glashon, severely.—Brunswick Oels, Capt. Reirke, severely.

Missing.—68th Foot, Lieut. M'Donald.

Fuente la Pena, June 30, 1812.

The ammunition to enable us to carry on the attack of the forts having arrived at Salamanca in the afternoon of the 26th, the fire was immediately recommenced upon the gorge of the redoubt of St. Cayetano, in which a practicable breach was effected at about ten o'clock on the morning of the 27th; and we had succeeded nearly about the same time in setting fire to the buildings in the large fort of St. Vincent, by the fire from which the approach to St. Cayetano by its gorge was defended.

Being at Salamanca at this moment, I gave directions that the forts of St. Cayetano and La Merced should be stormed; but some little delay occurred in consequence of the Commanding Officers of those forts, in the first instance, and afterwards the Commanding Officer of St. Vincente, having expressed a desire to capitulate after the lapse of a certain number of hours. As it was obvious that these propositions were made in order to gain time till the fire of St. Vincente should be extinguished, I refused to listen to any terms unless the forts should be instantly surrendered; and having found that the Commanding Officer of St. Cayetano, who was the first to offer to surrender, was entirely dependant upon the Governor of St. Vincente, and could not venture to carry into execution the capitulation which he had offered to make, I gave directions that this fort and that of La Merced might be stormed forthwith.

These operations were effected in the most gallant manner by detachments of the 6th division, under the command of Lieut. Col. Davies, of the 36th regiment, under the direction of Major-Gen. Clinton. The troops entered the fort of St. Cayetano by the gorge, and escaladed that of La Merced; and I am happy add, that our loss was but trifling.

The Governor of St. Vincente then sent out a flag to notify the surrender of that fort on the terms I had offered him; viz. the garrison to march out with the honours of war: to be prisoners of war; and the officers to retain their personal military baggage, and the soldiers their knapsacks; and notwithstanding that the 9th regiment of Cacadores had actually stormed one of the outworks of St. Vincente, and were in possession of it, I deemed it expedient to accept the fort by capitulation on those terms, and to stop the attack.

I have already informed your Lordship that Major-General Clinton commanded the attack against these forts, which was carried on with great vigour and ability; and he mentions in strong terms of commendation the conduct of the general officers, officers, and troops employed under his command, particularly Col. Hinde of the 32d, Lieut.-Col. Davies, of the 36th, Capt. Owen, of the 61st, Brigade-Major Hobart, and Ensign Newton, of the 32d regiment, who distinguished himself in the attack of the night of the 23d instant, and volunteered to lead the advanced party in the attack of the 27th.

He likewise mentions, in strong terms, Lieut.-Col. May, who commanded the artillery under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Framingham; and the officers and soldiers of the Royal and Portuguese Artillery, under his command; Lieut.-Col. Burgoyne, Lieut. Reid, and the Officers of the Royal Engineers, and Major Thompson, of the 74th regiment, who acted as an engineer during these operations.

The enemy had been employed for nearly three years in constructing these works, but with increased activity for the last eight or nine months. A large expence had been incurred; and these works, sufficiently garrisoned by about 800 men and armed with 30 pieces of artillery, were of a nature to render it quite impossible to take them excepting by a regular attack; and it was obvious that the enemy relied upon their strength, and upon their being sufficiently garrisoned and armed, as they had left in St. Vincente large depots of clothing and military stores of every description. I was mistaken in my estimate of the extent of the means which would be necessary to subdue these forts, and I was obliged to send to the rear for a fresh supply of ammunition; this necessity occasioned a delay of six days.

The enemy withdrew their garrison from Alba de Tormes, as soon as they heard of the fall of the forts of Salamanca. The operations against the forts of Salamanca were carried on in sight of Marshal Marmont's army, which remained in its position, with the right at Cabeza Vellosa, and the left at Huerta, till the night of the 27th instant, when they broke up, and retired in three columns towards the river Douro; one of them directing its march upon Toro, and the others upon Tordesillas.

The allied army broke up the following day, and are this day encamped upon the Guarena.

By accounts from Estremadura of the 26th instant, it appears that the enemy still continued in the position which they had occupied in Estremadura. I have not yet heard that General Santocildes has commenced his attack upon Astorga. General Cabiera is at Benevente with his division; and I understand there are Spanish troops in Leon. I have received no late intelligence from the South.

I inclose a return of the killed and wounded of the army since my last Dispatch, and a return of the prisoners taken in the forts of Salamanca.

Killed, Wounded, and Missing, from the 25th to the 27th of June, 1812.

General Total Loss.—One Ensign, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 19 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

32d Foot, Ensign Fitzgerald, killed.—11th Foot, Lieut. Gethen, slightly wounded.

Killed, Wounded, and Missing, from the 23d to the 25th of June, both days inclusive.

General Total.—Four rank and file, 7 horses, killed; 2 rank and file, 8 horses, wounded; 5 rank and file, missing.

General Total British Loss from the 16th to the 27th of June, inclusive.

Killed.—Two Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 5 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 98 rank and file; 28 horses.

Wounded.—One General Staff, 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 1 Major, 8 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 14 Serjeants, 7 Drummers, 317 rank and file; 51 horses.

Missing.—Two Lieutenants, 11 rank and file; 5 horses.

General Total Portuguese Loss from the 16th to the 27th of June, inclusive.

Killed.—Five rank and file.

Wounded.—Two Captains, 1 Ensign, 16 rank and file.

Return of Prisoners taken in the Forts of St. Vincente, St. Cayetano, and La Merced, at Salamanca, June 27.

Total.—One Governor, 15 Captains, 12 Lieutenants, 660 non-commissioned officers and privates, 10 civil branch, 8 servants, not soldiers.—*Grand Total*, 706.

Fuenta la Pena, June 30.

My Lord,—I omitted to mention to your Lordship in my last dispatch, the particulars of a very gallant affair of cavalry, in Estremadura, under the command of Lieut. Strenuwitz, the Aid-de-Camp of Lieut.-General Sir William Erskine. Lieut.-General Sir Rowland Hill having learnt that the enemy had left at Maguilla, a great proportion of the soldiers who had been taken prisoners in Major General Slade's affair of the 11th instant, sent Lieut. Strenuwitz, on the 13th, with a detachment consisting of fifty men of the 3d dragoon guards and royal dragoons, under the command of Lieut. Bridges, of the Royals, to bring them in. On his arrival there he fell in with a detachment of French dragoons, consisting of eighty men, whom he attacked with such conduct and effect as to kill many, and take one officer, twenty men, and twenty-five horses, prisoners, with the loss of only one man killed. I have frequently had occasion to draw your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Lieut. Strenuwitz, and I am happy to have this fresh opportunity of doing so.—I have the honour to be, &c. WELLINGTON.

This Gazette contains also the following details:—

A Letter from Capt. Rowley, of the America, dated off Lanquilla, May 10, states that on the 9th, in company with the Leviathan and Eclair, they fell in with a convoy of 18 sail, which took shelter under the batteries of Lanquilla. Upon this the marines, under Captains Rea and Owen, of the America and Leviathan, were landed next morning; they immediately carried the batteries under a severe fire of grape; and the enemy being driven, by the fire of Eclair, from the beach, the boats proceeded to bring out the convoy. Though secured by various contrivances to the houses and beach, 16 were brought out, and the marines were re-embarked without molestation.—In this gallant affair only 2 men were killed and 13 wounded; but an accident occurred by which 11 marines and 1 seaman were unfortunately drowned. While landing, the yawl of the America was struck by a chance shot, which occasioned the melancholy catastrophe.—Capt. Rowley bestows much praise on

the officers and crews, and particularly names Capt. Bellamy, of the Eclair,—Captains Rea and Owen,—Lieutenants Neame, Cock, Cardon, Hill, Richardson, Molesworth, Moody, Dobbs, and Hawley,—and Mr. Harvey, master's mate.—The vessels were all settees, chiefly laden with leather, salt, brandy, and wine.

Capt. Nicholas, of the Pilot sloop, in a letter dated April 16, off Palinuro, writes, that nine coasters having hauled up on the beach near the town of Policastro, the Pilot anchored near shore, and opened a fire on the collected armed force. At the same time a party of seamen and marines, under Lieutenant Campbell and Mr. Langlands, acting master, were landed, who compelled the militia to retire; and in about four hours the vessels were launched and brought out. They were laden with oil. Not a man was even hurt, which Captain Nicholas attributes to the able conduct of Mr. Langlands,—"a young man," he says, "of great merit, who has repeatedly been recommended for his conspicuous bravery."

A letter from Capt. Napier, of the Thames, states, that on the 14th of May, in company with the Pilot, he attacked the port of Sapri, defended by a strong battery and 38 men, who surrendered at discretion. On the beach were 28 large vessels, laden with oil, all of which were launched and the battery in ruins before sunset.—Capt. Napier also mentions with high praise the conduct of Mr. Langlands, "who, by his able dispositions of the marines, kept upwards of 200 armed peasantry in check, and had only one man wounded."

Vice Admiral Sir Edward Pellew states, that on the 1st of May, a small 20-gun ship having escaped into Ciotat, where a new storeship was fitting for sea, a detachment of marines was sent to attack the place. At daybreak they had reached the point; but the wind failing, and the covering ships not being able to enter the bay, the marines were recalled.—The Kent was unfortunately struck by a shot from the batteries, which killed Lieut. Walton and one seaman, and wounded three or four others.

The following vessels have also been taken or destroyed:—La Comete French privateer, of 2 guns and 45 men, destroyed by the Salsette, Captain Hope:—a brig burnt on the beach of Coni, by the boats of the Onyx and Desperate, under Lieut. Biddulph:—a French privateer, of 1 gun and 8 men, captured by Lieut. Osborn, of the Fearless gun-brig:—L'Aigle French privateer, of 14 guns and 61 men, taken by the Sybille, Capt. Upton:—the Coreyra privateer, of 8 guns and 60 men, by the Wizard, Capt. Morsby:—a small Neapolitan privateer, of 1 gun, by the Redwing, Capt. Down.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

J. Graves, Kingston-upon-Hull, victualler, from July 25 to August 13.

BANKRUPTS.

R. Gardner, Temple, coffee-house-keeper.
J. Eyre, Broad-street, oilman.
C. Blunt, Prugean-square, dealer.
T. Lingford, Leicester-square, mercer.
C. Piper, New Windsor, victualler.
H. Tarbart, Exeter, spirit-merchant.
S. Holroyd, Sheffield, manufacturer.
S. Farnsworth, Codnor, Derbyshire, hosier.
J. Benneworth, Harwich, victualler.
W. Elliott, Penryn, sail-cloth-manufacturer.
W. Mason, Bilston, corn-dealer.
J. Moorhouse, Piccadilly, horse-dealer.
R. Dowding, Wapping-wall, cooper.
M. Moody, Elder-street, Spitalfields, flour-factor.
W. Baker, Darmsden, Suffolk, dealer.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

This Gazette merely contains an account of the capture of the Eole French privateer, of 14 guns, by the boats of the Osprey, Britomart, and Leveret;—with some more addresses to the Prince Regent on the vile assassination of Mr. Perceval;—one of which, that from the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Bristol, is particularly foolish and false. It asserts that the late Premier was "a faithful and upright Minister, *acknowledged by every description of his Majesty's subjects* to have uniformly acted according to the dictates of a most pure and uncorrupted mind;" with much more stuff of the like nature. It is true, the Dumbarton Justices of Peace and Commissioners of Supply, are anxious to rival these Gentlemen of the Cloth, for in their address they tell the Prince Regent, that they have the fullest confidence in the *wisdom* of his Royal Highness and his present Ministers! and this too with grave faces!

BANKRUPTS.

J. P. Kensington and Co. London, bankers.
H. Dixon and Co. Liverpool, merchants.
W. Blackburn, Saddleworth, York, merchant
T. Hyde, Tunstead, York, merchant.
H. Hyde, sen. Tunstead, York, merchant.
J. Vaughton, Edward-street, Cavendish-square, wine-merchants
R. Eden, sen. and T. Eden, Richmond, Surry, coach-maker.
W. Dean, jun. Exeter, glass-merchant.
B. Brookman, St. George, Gloucester, jobber.
W. Williamson, Watling-street, London, warehouseman.
R. Smith, Fenchurch-street, London, merchant.
J. Stein, Fenchurch-street, London, merchant.
T. Smith, Fenchurch-street, London, merchant.
R. Stein, Fenchurch-street, London, merchant.
W. Doncaster, Newcastle-place, Clerkenwell, jeweller.
J. Harman, Chatham, linen-draper.
J. Scott, Witham, Essex, scrivener.
J. Jaques, Cooper's-lane, Potters-bar, Middlesex, carpenter.
S. Banks, St. Ann's-lane, Foster-lane, Cheapside, silk-mercer.

The FOREIGN POLITICS, with Mr. WHITBREAD'S Observations respecting the PROPOSAL of PEACE, and his HINT respecting the Princess CHARLOTTE, will be duly noticed next week; when the new Productions at the Theatre will also be criticised.

Many Articles are delayed for want of room,—a want which the ensuing Prorogation of Parliament will remove.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, JULY 26.

Two more French Bulletins have arrived since our last. BONAPARTE reached Wilna without a battle, and the Russians are still in full retreat before him, destroying their magazines and wasting the country. But to complete the misfortunes of ALEXANDER, the Grand Seignior, excited, no doubt, by his wily antagonist, has refused to ratify the late treaty of peace; so that what with the Turks on one side, and the French with their allies on the other, the Russian Emperor appears to be in a most pitiable condition.—The Poles, too, will soon be completely up in arms against him, for NAPOLEON has permitted the re-establishment of their nation.—The *Courier*, however, seems quite delighted with the retrograde activity of the Russians.—It seems pretty clear, that the Russian capital and sea-ports will fall, and that BONAPARTE will erect a Polish barrier between his German States and Russia.

The French armies occupy a line which, beginning at Telsh, passes with rather a South Eastern inclination through Krakenovo, and Avanta, to Swentziani. It then descends to Wilna, and continues its direction Southward to

Grodno. They occupy about half the territory between the Niemen and the Dwina.

The Polish Diet has assembled, and declared the kingdom of Poland re-established. BERTHIER has long been mentioned as the destined King of Poland.

An Anholt Mail arrived yesterday morning. General TOLLY is said to have resigned the command of the army to General BENNINGSEN, who commanded against BONAPARTE last war.—There is a report of a battle near Polosk, in which the French were defeated with the loss of 6,000 men, and were forced to retreat. Polosk is on the north banks of the Dwina, and BAGRATION was retreating in that direction.

The following is a Copy of a Proclamation, which the Emperor of Russia has addressed to his people:—

"The French troops have passed the borders of our Empire—a complete treacherous attack is the reward of the observance of our alliance. For the preservation of peace I have exhausted every possible means consistently with the honour of my throne and the advantage of my people. All my endeavours have been in vain. The Emperor Napoleon has fully resolved in his own mind to ruin Russia. The most moderate proposals on our part have remained without an answer. This sudden surprise has shewn in an unequivocal manner the groundlessness of his pacific promises, which he lately repeated. There, therefore, remain no further steps for me to take, but to have recourse to arms, and to employ all the means that have been granted me by Providence to use force against force. I place full confidence in the zeal of my people and on the bravery of my troops. As they are threatened in the middle of their families, they will defend them with their national bravery and energy. Providence will crown with success our just cause. The defence of our native country, the maintenance of our independence and national honour, have compelled us to have recourse to arms. I will not sheath my sword so long as there is a single enemy within my Imperial borders.

"ALEXANDER."

Dispatches were received from Sir JAMES SAUMAREZ yesterday morning, which confirm the report that the Turks have again declared war against Russia.

A letter from Gijon states, that Lord WELLINGTON has actually entered Valladolid; and one from Oporto mentions a report of General BONNET, with 1500 men, having been taken by the Guerillas. JOSEPH BONAPARTE is said to be with MARMONT.

The following is a genuine extract of a letter from an Officer of rank in Lord WELLINGTON's army: it certainly differs a *little* from those pleasant relations of Spanish enthusiasm, contained in the Ministerial Papers; but it is not the less true on that account:—"You will see by Lord WELLINGTON's dispatches, that the French have fortified a convent at Salamanca, and left about 800 men in it. We are now besieging them, whilst the good people of Salamanca look on with as much unconcern as the people of London witness a battle at Covent-garden or Astley's."

The American Senate has agreed to the vote of the House of Representatives, deciding *on war with this country*. It only, therefore, then required the proclamation of the President to commence the war. There is reason to hope, that when the news reaches America, of our having rescinded the Orders in Council, she will repeal the declaration of war.

Mr. BARING may be a very excellent loan-jobber, but he is unquestionably a very poor politician. He invites Ministers to increase the duties upon Coals and Wool,—upon Cloaths and Firing!—what an ingenious and humane suggestion!—It is really a pity that Mr. BARING should not be compelled to pass one inclement winter in the comfortless lodging of a journeyman mechanic, and to undergo, in common with such a journeyman's family, all the inconveniences of that humble condition. One week's domestication would convince him of the monstrous cruelty of diminishing the scanty comforts of the Poor, by enhancing the price of the first of necessaries.—While banging over a wretched fire in a wretched room, this profound Legislator would soon discover that a man's limbs may be chilled and senseless as well as his heart.

NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—This Institution is still rapidly advancing, and persons of the highest respectability are daily adding themselves to the list of its active Supporters.—Mr. HERVE means to give his Lecture in various parts of the town, at a convenient time in the evening, when those who could not easily spare an hour in the middle of the day, will have an opportunity of hearing him explain and recommend his humane Plan. His fifth Lecture is therefore to be delivered on Wednesday, in Pall Mall; for Mr. CHRISTIE,—who, it seems, is never backward in aiding a good work,—has been kind enough to lend his great room for that purpose.—It should be remembered, that those who attend are not compelled to become Subscribers:—even five shillings a-year may be more than some persons, in these times of pressure, can reasonably afford. But they can hear the advantages which will arise from this Establishment, and thus be enabled to recommend to their friends that which they are incapable of performing themselves.—As before, the tickets are to be had gratis of most of the booksellers at the west-end of the town.—The Princess of WALES, and the Princess CHARLOTTE, much to their honour, last week sent their names as Patronesses; and among the latest Subscribers are the Duke and Duchess of BUCCLEUGH, the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, the Earl of BESBOROUGH, Lord BYRON, Ladies HARROWBY and MULGRAVE, Viscount and Viscountess PERCEVAL, Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, R. THORNTON, Esq. and many others.

The banking house of Messrs. KENSINGTON, STYAN, and ADAMS, have stopped payment. The failure is attributed principally to its having accepted largely for a house in the distillery line. A number of banks in Scotland were connected with this house; and it is impossible yet to ascertain how far the mischief will extend.

MORTALITY BY SMALL POX.—This dreadful disease is at present very prevalent in London, especially in the suburbs, inhabited by the poorer classes, and has of late occasioned numerous deaths, particularly of children. As there are more than twenty stations in the metropolis, for affording to the public protection against the ravages of this disease, by Vaccination, *free of expense*, under the auspices of the London Vaccine Institution, and the National Establishment, it is much to be lamented that any parents can be found, so unmindful of the lives of their offspring, as not to embrace the opportunities so benevolently afforded for their security.

moment, what sort of a person we might really envy, were we not disposed, like people in general, to be content with ourselves, and work out our own welfare. We could imagine such a person, undisturbed by ordinary cases, a calm possessor of himself, retiring, at a healthful age, and when the state of his country no longer demanded his services, to a solitude clasping him with shade and glowing with the silence of centuries, and these with thoughts clear, quiet, and flowing as the waters that keep it green, amidst the recollections of what he has done for the community, amidst the smiles of his family, the treasures of his books, the taste, not the splendour, of his habitation, and the frequent visits of the friends of his youth, executing some great work, which he had contemplated with ardour in his youth, and which is to be moral in it's end and delightful in all the rest.—The idea of such a person, it is possible that we might envy, at some moment when the hand of care was heavy upon our heads, and when the world was appearing to bind us closer in it's constructions every day; and this is the person, whose place in our minds is to be taken by such a man as Mr. Cobbett,—by a man full of the worst familiarities of every-day existence, ignorant of himself, impotent of his prejudices and passions, vulgar, turbulent, weak, a pretender without courage, without consistency, without truth! This self-delusion on his part, if indeed it really exists, is the acme and finish of his degradation, and reminds us of the poor wretches in the fable, who were insensible of the brutish changes they had undergone,—"so perfect is their misery," says the poet, with a beautiful and unconscious reference to what his own feelings are at the contemplation;

> They, so perfect is their misery,
> Not once perceive their foul disfigurement,
> But boast themselves more comely than before.
>
> *Comus*, v. 73.

Such is this poor demagogue now proved to be, in the face of the public; and as such, he is driven by the true Reformists from their ranks. We intended to close the present article with a general distinction, deducible from what we have said in the course of our observations, between those real Reformists and the persons who pretend to make a part of them; but we are again compelled to postpone it to another number, and shall do it at proper length next Sunday.

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Mr. Poole's Charges.—It is well known, that though Mr. Poole has exhibited for years charges respecting transactions connected with the Foreign Corps Establishment, he has never yet been able to obtain an Inquiry into the alleged briberies and frauds. It appears by the Seventh Report of the Commissioners of Military Enquiry, that the enormous sum of *one million and a half* passed through the hands of Mr. Lukin (Mr. Windham's half-brother and agent); and what renders the matter not a little suspicious is, that almost all the persons who were appointed by Mr. Windham to examine and check the accounts, were connected by relationship or marriage with Mr. Windham. Was this the conduct of a man of nice honour? was it even decent?—And when the plainest charges are brought forward of the grossest peculation, why is inquiry delayed for years, during which the Principal dies, and Agents abscond? These things make it doubtful whether harm, rather than good, does not arise from Boards of Inquiry: they are a certain and heavy expense to the nation, while the advantages are as yet either suspicious or trivial.

The cuffs and collars of the drill-jackets furnished to the Tower Hamlets Militia cost the men 1*s.* 6*d.* each. They are supplied by Captain-Adjutant Mason, and not by the Quarter-Master, whose duty it is. But this charge is an imposition; for there are tailors who would be very glad to supply them at 1*s.* 1*d.* which would be a saving to these poor fellows of 5*d.* each; a small sum indeed, but of importance to them.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

DREADFUL MURDERS.

An Inquest was held on Thursday at the White Hart, Barnes-terrace, before Charles Jemmett, Esq. Coroner for the county, after a view of the bodies of the Count and Countess d'Abraigues, and of *Lawrence*, their Italian servant.

Susannah Black, the first witness, deposed, that on the 22d of July instant, she was ordered by the Countess, about eight o'clock in the morning, to take some books, &c. to the carriage at the door; that she followed the Countess to the door, and saw Lawrence near the carriage with his face to the door, and ordered him to open the carriage door for her mistress, instead of which he walked into the house, and as he passed her mistress, a pistol was fired, but she did not know who had discharged it. That she saw the Count on the stairs, and Lawrence going up the stairs; did not see any thing in his hand. She afterwards saw Lawrence coming down the stairs with a pistol in his right hand, and his left hand behind him, but could not see whether he had any thing in it or not; that she ran into the garden alarmed, and on her return into the house by the hall, she went to the front door, and saw her mistress lying on the ground on the foot-path of the street near the carriage.—That she called for assistance, and that another servant, and the coachman, David Hebditch, came to her, and they took the Countess into the house. There was a great deal of blood about her, but she was alive though speechless. Mr. Ball, a surgeon, was sent for, who attended immediately; but her mistress died in a few minutes after he came. That about three weeks ago, one day when the Count was absent, while she was with the Countess in her bed-room, they heard a loud report, and she ran down stairs, thinking it was a rap at the door, but finding no one there, she called Lawrence, but no one answered; she then returned up stairs: the Countess met her at the door of the bed-room, and said it was the report of a pistol. The witness ran up stairs to the Count's room, and, on coming to the door, saw some smoke issue from it, and saw Lawrence in the room. She asked him what he was doing; and he answered nothing. She then went to her mistress, and told her Lawrence had fired a pistol. The Countess went up stairs, and witness followed her, and heard her talk to Lawrence very coolly, but could not tell what she said, as she spoke French or Italian; but the Countess told her afterwards, that he said he had been handling the pistol, and it went off. When Lawrence came to the kitchen, she asked him how he dared to meddle with his master's pistols in his absence; and he answered, it went off by chance as he was handling it. She never knew of any quarrel or anger between the Count and Lawrence; said Lawrence was a sober man; but latterly had been more passionate than before. On Tuesday morning the wind having blown the parlour-door to with a great noise, the Count spoke rather sharply to Lawrence, thinking he had banged it to, and would wake his mistress. Lawrence had lived in the family about three months. Believed the dagger produced to be her master's, having many times seen it hanging in his room.

Elizabeth Ashton, another servant to the Count and Countess, deposed, that when the Countess came first down stairs she was standing at the street door to wait on her mistress. The carriage was at the door. Her mistress passed her, and went

towards the carriage—the Count was coming down stairs. Witness heard the report of a pistol, was stunned by it, said she was a dead woman; turned round, and said—"Lawrence, Lawrence!" when looking up, she saw Lawrence coming down stairs with a pistol in one hand, and a dagger in the other; she screamed out, and ran into the street, crying "Murder! Murder!"—went over to the public-house to give an alarm, and on her return found her mistress lying on the foot-path of the street, near the carriage, and being so affected that she found she could not give any assistance, she went away.

David Hebditch, the coachman to the Count and Countess, deposed, that he received orders from Lawrence to have the carriage ready on Wednesday morning, at five minutes before eight—that he was at the door with the carriage before the clock struck eight—that as soon as he came there, Lawrence came to the coach, opened the door and put into the coach a tin can filled with oil, that he then went into the house, and soon afterwards returned; that when the Countess came down, and was proceeding to the carriage, Lawrence went into the house, and soon after he passed his mistress, the report of a pistol was heard; that the Countess asked him (the coachman,) what was the matter, and he answered, it was from the inside of the house; —that in a few minutes afterwards, as he was sitting on his box before the door of the house, he saw Lawrence come down stairs, and with a sharp instrument he held in his hand, which the witness believed to be a dagger, strike it into the shoulder of the Count—he saw the dagger enter his shoulder—that Lawrence then passed the Count, and proceeded towards the street door—that he (the coachman) got off the box as quick as he could; and as he was going towards his Master, the Countess passed him going towards the carriage; and on turning round to follow her, he saw her staggering, and she fell, exclaiming, It was Lawrence! it was Lawrence! saw blood about her, and some on the ground, but could not then tell exactly what part it came from; did not see Lawrence afterwards, but in about three minutes more heard report of another pistol, which appeared to come from up stairs; soon after the Count came to the door, and blood ran out of his coat sleeve; left him there, and went to assist the Countess into the house; on surgeon coming and desiring her to be stripped, went out of room to look after his Master, and found him sitting on the bed in his own room, in a reclining posture, with his feet on the floor; was then alive but speechless; at the same time saw Lawrence lying on his face on the floor, apparently dead, with some blood near his mouth; Mr. King, a surgeon, then came, and desired the Count might be stripped; witness assisted to do so, and held him while they got a sponge and some water, and washed the wound; after that went away, and drove carriage to town. Believed Lawrence was sober; he spoke very correct to him (the coachman), when he gave him his orders, and did not appear at all mentally deranged.

William Hitchin, master of the Sun public-house, at Barnes, deposed, that on Wednesday morning, about 8 o'clock, coming along the street, he saw Lawrence put a tin can into the Count's carriage, and return into house; when he got opposite the door, he heard the report of a pistol; turned immediately round, and saw the Count and Countess just within the door. The Countess said something to the coachman, who answered, "it is in doors, my Lady." The Count and Lady returned into the House; he then heard some person scream, and was going to get some weapon, but coachman begged him not to go, and he did not. The coachman and he were going into the house, when the Countess came out of the house, passed them, and fell down; thought she had only fainted, and while standing by her saw the Count come out of the house, with the blood streaming from his shoulder; the Count instantly returned into the house, and immediately after the witness heard the report of a pistol in one of the upper rooms; this report was before the Count could possibly get to his own room; some people came up, and he accompanied them into the house; the first thing he saw on the floor of the passage was a dagger bloody, and some silk on it, as if it came from a shawl; on desiring a person to go up stairs with him, he refused, without having a weapon, on which witness gave him the dagger, and took himself a poker. The coachman followed, and the witness desired him to go first into the room, which he did; on entering the room he saw the Count sitting on a bed alive, but speechless, and Lawrence lying on the floor dead, with a brass-barrelled pistol close to him, which appeared to have been recently discharged.

Matthew Ball, surgeon, of Barnes, deposed, that about a quarter past eight o'clock in the morning, a woman came to his house and desired him to come immediately to Count D'Antraigues, for the Count and Countess were both murdered; immediately went, and when he came into the house, saw the Countess lying on the floor of the parlour, and a great deal of blood both on the floor and on her clothes; then examined and found a large lacerated wound on her right breast, made by a sharp instrument, which had passed through the third and fourth ribs into the cavity of her chest, from which a great effusion of blood had proceeded; as soon as he found the wound was mortal, and that she could not live many minutes, witness went up to the Count to assist Mr. King, a surgeon, who had previously gone up to dress his wound, and found the Count had received a wound on his left shoulder from a sharp instrument, which had penetrated four or five inches. He was motionless and speechless, and died about a quarter of an hour after his (Mr. B.) first seeing him. Saw two small leaden bullets in the string-board of the stairs, which appeared to have been shot from a pistol. When he entered the Count's room, saw Lawrence lying on the floor on his belly with a quantity of blood under his face; on examination found a loaded pistol had been discharged into his mouth, the contents of which had very much lacerated and torn his mouth, and from which wound he had instantly died,—the bullet still lodged in the vertebræ of the neck.

The CORONER then told the Jury, that as they had not only heard what the witnesses had sworn, but also the depositions read over to them, it was unnecessary for him to go into a recapitulation thereof. He should therefore leave them to determine, whether, from the evidence they had heard, they believed, first, that Lawrence had murdered the Count and Countess; and, secondly, whether he had committed suicide, being in his senses. In about five minutes, the Jury returned a verdict,—that Lawrence had murdered the Count and Countess, and afterwards committed suicide, being in his senses.

The Count D'Antraigues was a political character; he was formerly a Deputy of the Nobility of Vivarais to the States General, and was author of many tracts:—his wife was the celebrated singer and actress at Paris, Madame St. Huberti. The Count was a man of colossal stature and imposing countenance, only 58 years of age, and his Lady 52.—Mr. Vansittart, the particular friend of the Count, was immediately informed of the event; and Lord Sidmouth commissioned Mr. Brooks, of the Alien-Office, to take, jointly with Count La Chatre, the Commissary of his Majesty Louis XVIII. the proper measures to secure the papers and property of the deceased, who had been formerly Commissary of his Most Christian Majesty in Italy, and lately an agent of the Emperor of Russia.

MARRIAGES.

In March, 1811, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Mr. Waller, Pimlico, to Miss E. M. Thomson, Kensington.

DEATHS.

On the 21st instant, at Bath, after a long illness, in the 83d year of his age, Sir Robert Ainslie, Bart.

On the 21st instant, suddenly, at his house, Chester-place, Vauxhall-road, in the 82d year of his age, Dr. Joseph Denman, late an eminent Physician at Bakewell, Derbyshire. He was author of an Essay on the Waters at Buxton, and several other small Tracts relative to the Poor. He was the elder and only surviving brother of Dr. Denman, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

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